

## THE POLICE BOARD ON THE GRIDIRON.

Comptroller Fitch Treats the Board of Estimate to a Large Size "Roast."

Asserts That the Commissioners Are Liable to Indictment for Illegal Use of Funds.

MR. ANDREWS RED AND EXPLANATORY.  
Money Wanted to Repay Matrons and Policemen for Expenditures—Mayor Strong Speaks of Fitch's "Pure Cussedness."

Comptroller Fitch made a vigorous reply at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to an accusation made by the Police Department that he had been hanging up its bills. The fact was, he said, that the Police Commissioners had made expenditures in violation of law and had rendered themselves or somebody liable to indictment for misdemeanor. After violating the law they had come to the Board of Estimate and asked it to condone the act. They had paid out money and never submitted to audit, so that the Finance Department never knew what they spent until the money had been paid.

The Legislature ought, he said, to at once amend the laws, so as to compel the Police Board to submit to audit the same as other departments.

The matter came up through an application from the Police Commissioners asking that \$7,500 be transferred from an appropriation for the police for 1892 entitled "Construction of station house, lodging house and prison for the Ninth Precinct," to an appropriation made for "contingent expenses," to enable the treasurer to pay certain bills for expenses in securing evidence against gamblers, keepers of lotteries, disorderly houses, etc.

Police Commissioner Andrews was present to endorse the request, and as Mr. Fitch read his statement he became very red.

Mr. Fitch first had the clerk of the Board read a little table with this annotation: "VOUCHERS NOT DELAYED."

"The contingency appropriation of the Police Department has been \$11,000 for each year since 1891. According to the vouchers of the department filed in the Comptroller's office, \$10,908.38 was spent by the Police Board and charged to contingencies in 1895. The impression having been created that bills or vouchers awaiting payment have been delayed in the Finance Department, it is proper to state that so far from this being the case, the Finance Department has no jurisdiction over these payments, and can know nothing about them until they have been paid and the vouchers have been transmitted for filing."

"Of the \$10,908 expended, only \$300.28 appears to relate to gambling houses, cases, and \$2,700.15 to disorderly houses, \$1,077.87 to excise cases, and \$1,780.12 to miscellaneous expenses of detectives. The balance, or \$15,400, covers such items as rent, car fares, telephone service, photographing, travelling expenses, etc. As to the details of the bills to which the requested transfer of \$7,500 relates, neither the Finance Department nor the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has any knowledge."

After this was read, Commissioner Andrews was about to reply, when the Comptroller said:

"There are reasons, in my judgment, why this Board should reject the application of the Board of Police. I have presented a letter to this Board, which I ask to have read."

The document declared that the general audit and purpose of the Comptroller's office is that all unexpended balances of appropriations shall not be carried for years. The books of the department should be meticulously used for some purpose entirely foreign to that for which the Board of Estimate originally made the appropriation. These balances were to be turned back into the general fund for the reduction of taxation. Year after year this rule has been followed. The statement continues:

"It is true that the departments of Public Works and Police are exempted from the public audit against transferring unexpended balances of one year to appropriations of another year. But this statutory exemption furnishes no ground for reverting the general audit and purpose of charter requirements, unless good reasons can be shown for the necessity of taking advantage thereof."

THE BOARD'S NEGOTIATION.

In the present instance the appropriation from which it is proposed to take the sum of \$7,500 was made four years ago for a specific purpose, which the Board of Police has refused or neglected to carry out. I do not think that it requires any extensive argument to show the impropriety of using money levied from the taxpayers of 1891, for the purpose of carrying out the Police Department's budget for 1896. If the money is to be used for the purpose for which it was appropriated, it should be covered into the general fund for the reduction of taxation, as the Comptroller's act provides.

It is manifest that if the Board of Police can carry to their credit the unexpended balances of the Police Department incurred in 1895, the money is to be used for the purpose for which it was appropriated, it should be covered into the general fund for the reduction of taxation, as the Comptroller's act provides.

First, the taxpayers will be deprived of a reduction of taxation to which they are entitled by the spirit of the law, and, secondly, the public will be mystified and deceived as to the actual amount of annual expenditures incurred by the Police Department.

There is another feature of this request, to which I wish to draw the attention of this Board. The purpose of the transfer is stated to be enable the treasurer to pay bills presented for payment for expenses incurred by officers in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses and other expenses properly charged against the contingent fund."

WANT THE ACT CONDONED.

It would seem that this application has not been made to this Board until after liabilities in excess of the appropriation have actually been incurred. In other words, the Board of Police or its subordinates have first deliberately violated the law, then ask this Board to take such action as will relieve them of the responsibility of their act. Section 47 of the Consolidation act reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the heads of all departments of said city, and of all boards and officers charged with the duty of expending or incurring obligations payable out of the money raised by tax in said city, so to regulate such expenditures for any purpose or object that the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such purpose or object; and no charge, claim or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for the several purposes."

And section 117 of the Penal Code provides that "a public officer or person holding any office or employment, upon whom any duty is imposed by law, who neglects or refuses to perform the duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

I do not know what officials of the Police Department, if any, have been selected to receive the penalties of the law above quoted, nor is that a question which particularly concerns the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the present time. It is sufficient to observe that the Finance Department seems to entertain the belief that this Board is wholly independent of and superior to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the matter of making appropriations, and that the duties of this Board in the premises are limited to the technical registering of the will of the Board of Police. From such an assumption I wish most emphatically to dissent.

In the present instance the expense has been incurred illegally, and rather than acquiesce in that violation of our statute municipal government which would follow the yielding up of the functions of this Board to the independent action of city departments, I propose to allow the responsibility for these illegal expenses of the Police Department to rest with those individuals under the color of whose authority the same were originally incurred.

MR. ANDREWS REPLIES.  
Commissioner Andrews would like to answer some of the Comptroller's criticisms. The Police Board could not, he said, refuse to receive evidence against gambling houses. Every honest officer was bound to get such evidence if he could. One-half the money asked for had been expended for that and other detective work. Officers would not make disbursements unless they could get the money legally. If that became a serious matter, because the Chief and many policemen had paid out hundreds of dollars, which should be returned.

The Commissioner further said that prisoners had to be fed and maternity cases attended to. One woman, an old woman, was really distressed because she could not get the money she had paid out.

Why did you pay the old woman instead of buying photographs and paying bills that could be held over?" inquired Mr. Fitch. Mr. Andrews replied that the old Board was to blame for some of the difficulties. He had asked for \$20,000 for 1896 contingencies, and had been refused.

Mr. Fitch—The acts of the old Board should not be imputed to the new. They should be proved upon. The old Board was in many respects, the present no better and the new probably no worse, unless the Legislature comes to the rescue. The whole system is wrong. Originally the mischief arose because the Police Board was a State Board.

Mr. Andrews—We expend money for purposes of feeding and caring for prisoners. We violate the law if we do not. You say we violate the law if we do not. The money is not yours. It is the people's money. You are not to be paid for it.

NEGLECT POLICEMEN AND WOMEN.  
Mr. Fitch—You spend money illegally. You pay out \$7,500 over your allowance. You let your poor old women and your officers go without cash, while you settle for things that could wait.

Mr. Scott—I more that this \$7,500 lay over until Mr. Andrews can amend his resolution and send a detailed statement of what it is for to the Comptroller's office.

Mayor Strong—I concur in that, though I suppose the bills ought to be paid.

Mr. Andrews tried hard to avert this, but the Board would not listen to his excuses. The Board, however, did allow a transfer of \$38,480 from several old building accounts to the building fund of the Police Department.

Predicted. The Police Commissioner hurried out of the Mayor's office the instant his application was made.

Mayor Strong said Fitch "made the row out of pure cussedness," that he did a similar thing last year. Commissioner Andrews would reply to it, he said, and was quite equal to the occasion. He could see no necessity for so much fuss over bills that must be paid.

## TALK OF THE NEW BRIDGE.

Harbor Line Board Listen to Arguments as to the Height of It.

Secretary of War Lamont was on hand when the New York Harbor Line Board met in the Army Building yesterday to hear arguments for and against the construction of the proposed bridge across the East River at the foot of Delancey street. Mr. Lamont took no part in the proceedings.

A letter from H. C. Ingraham, president of the Board, was read, in which he favored changing the plans for the bridge so as to make it as high as the present one. Representatives of the Maritime Association of the Pilot Commission favored this.

Stephen M. Hoge, a Brooklyn lawyer, favored reducing the height to 120 feet, and said the change would save thousands of dollars in tax money. The Board, however, favored this, saying it would make the incline to the bridge much easier. Engineer L. L. Buck, who is to build the bridge, and J. T. Whitless, also favored this. The hearing will be continued next week.

## ARE TERRORS TO GROCERS.

Two Members of the Pleasant Valley Gang Come to Grief.

The Pleasant Valley gang numbers fourteen boys. Their business is to make life a dreary burden for corner grocers and others who have vested rights. Sometimes, out of pure devilment, they roll a barrel of potatoes into the East River. Wednesday two members took a roll of cloth from Andrew Glick, No. 142 Second avenue. His plucky daughter, Lizzy, gave chase, collared both of them and turned them over to a policeman, after which she fainted.

They were held for trial in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. They described themselves as John Condon, of No. 142 Second avenue, and John Dally, of No. 285 East Seventy-fifth street. They were found to be loaded down with dime novels. Two of the titles were "Rip Roaring Ralph, the Buccaneer of the Gold Hills," and "The Demon of Denver."

## ROENTGEN RAYS ON EGGS.

Boston Dealers Believe They Can Use Them in Their Business.

Boston, Feb. 20.—Practical use is proposed by the produce dealers on South Market street for the Roentgen rays. The discovery seems to have special applicability to their business, and there is a general opinion that what they have long been looking for has at last come to light.

In the egg business the dealers can use the Roentgen rays for handling, and all bad eggs can be sorted out for the dump. The butter dealer can turn the X rays upon his dairies and creameries. A streak of whiter in the middle of a tub of extra creamery will be unerringly revealed. The fruit dealer can take Roentgen ray photographs to detect the little apple in the middle of the barrel, and can exhibit photographs of his boxes of oranges to prove that the fruit is good all the way through. The Roentgen rays will reveal the "day" in the lettuce for the dealer in green vegetables and the damaged bunches in the celery.

## NEW DUMP SCOW FOR WARING.

Board of Estimate Authorizes Him to Advertise for Bids.

After transferring \$100,000 from the sweeping to the snow and ice account in the Street Cleaning Department, the Board of Estimate yesterday gave Colonel Waring permission to advertise for bids to construct one Delehanty self-propelling dumpscow, provided the cost does not exceed \$35,000.

Colonel Waring, in reply to questions, said it was his hope to discontinue dumping garbage out of the lower bay, and whether he did so or not the Delehanty boat would be of great value.

"We will stop it if we can dispose of it on shore," said the Colonel, "but we haven't reached that yet. We want to abandon that method of disposition."

## THREATENED HIS BROTHER.

Accused Him of Trying to Cheat Him Out of His Inheritance.

When Allen S. Newman, who was a manufacturer of hardware specialties, died, he left his business to his two sons, Augustus and Allen. The former in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged his brother with being a "Calvary hand," with homicidal tendencies.

Allen declared that the only reason he made threats against Augustus was that the latter was trying to cheat him out of his share of his father's estate.

Brann adjourned the case until to-day.

## In Aid of Destitute Children.

At a meeting of the Children's Aid Society, held yesterday in the Charities Building, A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, was made Treasurer, to succeed George S. Cox, who resigned the place for the last eighteen years. Reports were read showing that during the last month 257 persons had been provided with shelter and employment, and that 135 children had been sent to homes in the South.

It was reported that the Summer Home, at Bath Beach, was in danger from the flood, part of the bulkhead on which the foundations rest having been carried away.

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are seen sewing the good old Connecticut Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure cure for Coughs and Colds. Sold in connection with Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

## BIG BLUNDER MADE IN SCHOOL CENSUS.

Members of the Police Force Prove Themselves to Be Queer Counters.

Seventy Thousand Children Overlooked When the Bluecoats Did Their Work.

## MAYOR CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR IT.

But He Is Sure an Error Was Made—Superintendent Jasper's Report—Many Children Not Getting Education.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt and his department have been playing the part of the Pied Piper of Hamelin in doing away with 70,000 of New York's child population. And this was not preceded by any mitigating circumstance in the way of an extraordinary exodus of vermin in the shape of burglars and thieves.

It is shown by the police census of persons between the age of four and twenty-one years in this city that was sent to Mayor Strong yesterday that such young persons number 448,466. The police census of a year ago showed that the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years was 514,017. In Mr. Roosevelt's census the people between twenty and twenty-one years are included, while they were not in the former counting, yet the present enumeration falls 65,551 short of that of a year ago.

That gross errors have been committed somewhere there is no doubt. Superintendent Jasper, of the public schools, whose accountants footed up the returns secured by the police, cannot account for it at all.

"They are about 20,000 off in their count," he says, "just judging from our registry of children actually in attendance at our schools."

Mayor Strong has not had time to study the report yet sufficiently to get over his surprise.

"I can't account for it at all," he said, "it is presumed that the police know how to count, and yet we are asked to believe that there are nearly 70,000 fewer children than a year ago. That is absurd on the face of it. I shall go into it carefully and try to find out where the error lies. Perhaps the former census included persons that this one didn't."

Chief of Police Conlin says that he believes his men have down their work faithfully.

The police work was done in November and December, and the counting was by Election Districts. There were 1,365 blocks and when they were filled they were delivered to the Board of Education.

MR. JASPER'S REPORT.  
Superintendent Jasper's men counted them by Assembly Districts, and the report of the footings as sent to the Mayor by Mr. Jasper was as follows:

I beg leave to submit the report of the first biennial school census, which was taken during the year 1895. The whole number of persons between the ages of four and twenty years was shown to be as follows:

Males, 222,331; females, 223,142; total, 445,473. The 445,473 persons were of the following races:

Caucasians, 448,401; Ethiopians, 4,942; Mongolians, 30; American, 1.

Attending public schools, 102,920; attending other schools, 68,293; at work, 12,780; no school, 22,780; Total, 206,513.

All others out of school, 166,516.

Total, 448,466.

Of the number attending the public schools 221 were reported to be under five years of age; and, consequently, were illegally attended. It is believed that a perfect record of the true ages of pupils admitted would show a much larger number under the legal limit of years.

Of the 22,780 who were reported at work 2,211 were between the ages of eight and fourteen years.

The 166,516 included under the heading "All others out of school" were divided according to age as follows:

Under 5 years, 25,396; Between 5 and 8 years, 39,178; Between 8 and 16 years, 6,949; Between 16 and 21 years, 10,450.

It is pertinent in reporting upon a school census to make such contrasts as will indicate the application of the statistics to matters of education, and, especially, to the subject of the public schools. The census shows that the number of children under five years of age is 25,396, and that the number of children between five and eight years is 39,178. The number of children between eight and sixteen years is 16,397. The number of children between sixteen and twenty-one years is 10,450.

"The police are not the proper persons to take such a census, and next time there should be an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of carrying out the work. I believe the census is fully 50,000 out of the way. The public schools should be responsible for the census. We had in the public schools 187,000 last year, and in our two colleges and the corporate schools there are 20,000 more. That should make under the head of 'all others out of school' the missing 60,000. If they have counted the colleges and corporate schools under the head of 'all others out of school,' they have made a blunder."

Mr. Jasper says, laughingly, that he does not believe the "child spy system" in existence in New York. It is just plain error, he thinks.

BEAUTIFUL MODEL of a Famous Painter. Is she? Order from your new dealer, in advance, the Sunday Journal and learn about this fascinating woman, a chaste Sappho of the nineteenth century.

PRESIDENT WAITE VERY ILL.

He Is Lying in His Private Car Suffering from Pneumonia.

Columbus, O., Feb. 20.—President C. C. Waite, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway, is lying in a critical condition in his private car in this city. Mr. Waite attended a banquet at Jackson, O., on February 13, and contracted a severe cold. When the car reached Columbus he was in such a condition that his physician advised him not to leave the car. He was entertained that pneumonia would develop.

A physician has been with him continuously for several days. Pneumonia has developed in its most severe form. A severe cold to-day has made it very difficult to keep the car warm.

Terrible Deaths on the Canal.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Michael Sales was killed on Section No. 1 of the drainage canal yesterday by a boulder weighing 2,500 pounds, which dropped from a hoisting bucket. All the men got out of the way except Sales, who was crushed in a frightful manner. On Section No. 2 Patrick Miller, a Finn, was crushed to death by the falling of a bucket filled with coal, which he was helping to raise to a derrick. He lived but a few hours.

Mrs. Joseph Manley Buried.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 20.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Joseph H. Manley was held this morning from the Manley residence, in the city, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. S. Williams, of the Congregational church. The remains were interred in Forest Grove Cemetery.

## PARK MENAGERIE MAY BE DEPLETED.

Mr. Bailey and the Commissioners at Loggerheads, and He Speaks Freely.

Says He Has Been Unfairly Treated, but the Board Thinks Differently.

## JOHANNA CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

Colonel Cruger's Suggestion That the Animals Be Removed Will Probably Be Accepted by Mr. Bailey in a Very Short Time.

On account of disagreements between the present Park Board and the owners of the big ape Johanna, she was removed Wednesday from Central Park and taken to Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. She will never again be exhibited in the Park.

Among the possibilities growing out of the differences between Proprietor James A. Bailey, of the Barnum & Bailey circus, and the Park Commissioners, is the dissolution of the Zoological Gardens.

For years a large number of reserve animals owned by Mr. Bailey have formed the nucleus of the collection in Central Park. For nearly ten years the Park Commissioners and the circus proprietor have gotten along harmoniously. The arrangement has been that the animals were always to be on exhibition and that they should be maintained at the expense of the city. At one time over \$100,000 worth of wild beasts, elephants and rare animals belonging to Mr. Bailey were on exhibition. As the needs of his business demanded them they were withdrawn. Other Park Boards before the present reform Board were anxious that Mr. Bailey should quarter as many animals as possible in the Park and were continually asking for them.

When the present Board, with Colonel S. V. R. Cruger as president, assumed control, it is said they commenced to antagonize the owner of the animals. For two years, when not touring the country, Johanna and Chico were quartered in the Army. From 9 o'clock in the morning until dark children flattened their noses against the glass front of the room in the Army to watch the antics of the pair. Johanna and Chico cost \$150 a month to feed. The city was not asked to pay this as the animals were too valuable to be allowed to have other than trained keepers prepare their food and see that what was bought was of the best, so Mr. Bailey bore this expense.

JOHANNA NOT AN EXHIBIT.

When Johanna was brought in last Fall the Board decided that she could not be exhibited.

Mr. Bailey protested, saying that his only desire in quartering his animals in the Park was to have them placed on exhibition. The Board then stated that as soon as the new monkey house in the basement of the Army was completed Johanna could go on exhibition at the old monkey house, providing that none of the millionaires along Fifth avenue, in the vicinity of the Park, objected.

Just why the millionaires should be consulted Colonel S. V. R. Cruger did not say.

When the old monkey house was cleaned out and the fifteen or twenty chattering monkeys put in their new, commodious quarters, Johanna was not moved, and the old monkey house was roped up. Signs reading "No admittance" were posted on the doors and the place looked like the quarantine ward of a big hospital.

Johanna was to occupy her quarters for five months, and at the end of that time Colonel S. V. R. Cruger instructed Mr. Leary, secretary of the Board, to write Mr. Bailey and have her removed. She was offered quarters in the cellar, but Mr. Bailey refused to allow her to be placed there. The removal followed, as did the removal of the lioness and her five cubs. Now Mr. Bailey is considering the removal of all the animals owned by him and at present forming the menagerie of the Park.

MR. BAILEY IS ANNOYED.

Speaking on the subject yesterday he said: "I am being constantly urged by zoological gardens in all the large cities to send them animals. Mr. Alexander, of the Lincoln Park Zoo of Chicago, wants the animals Washington, D. C., wants them. If this Park Board doesn't want them, they will take them away. I look upon Johanna away because I could not afford to place her in a damp cellar. The lioness and her cubs were not doing well. They did not get proper care. In fact, none of my animals receive the care they should. The keepers do not understand the proper care of animals. Animals not only need watching, but proper food. I have for some time been sending thirty pounds of meat daily to the Park that my animals may be better fed. As to the cost of keeping animals, the interest on the money would be for the work. I have no risk, no risk if an animal dies I bear the loss. Besides that, when the beast is dead I give it to the museum to be stuffed and placed on exhibition."

"To show the difference between the present Park Board and the boards of other cities, I took a rhinoceros to the Washington people. They spent \$1,750 fitting up a tank for it. It was to be there for three months only. I let it remain three years. They claim that Mr. Burns, the assistant superintendent who was dismissed in the interests of economy, is responsible for the disagreement about the animals. I never saw Mr. Burns until I met him in the Park. He was the only man there who was a worker, but he had no authority. I love animals, and my only idea in allowing other people to have them is that children and others unable to pay to see them may enjoy the sight. As far as taking the expense of their keep off of me, that does not enter into the question. The expense of feeding them is nominal and would not exceed \$3,000 a year. If this present Board does not want them, I will take them away and send them to Washington. It would cost almost as much to send them to Washington as it would to keep them for a year. I do not care to take away my animals from the children of New York and give them to another city, but it looks as though it was desired by this present Park Board."

COLONEL CRUGER'S REPLY.  
The Park Board, or Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, the president of it, does not share Mr. Bailey's opinion in regard to the animals. Colonel Cruger said: "The Board agreed to allow Johanna to stay where she was for five months. We needed the room and at the end of five months we informed Mr. Bailey that she would have to be moved. I think Mr. Burns is at the bottom of this trouble about the animals. Mr. Burns' position was a sinecure."

"Mr. Bailey receives more favors from us, I consider, than we receive from him. We feed his animals the year round, those that he lets us have, and pay for the keepers. I think that perhaps it would be better if Mr. Bailey would take away his animals. Then perhaps we would get animals of our own. I do not believe that any one should be in a position to break up a menagerie."

Should Mr. Bailey remove his animals the zoo would be a collection of chickens, three hippopotami, a few guinea pigs, a lot of antelope and a few odds and ends of no special interest to anybody. The withdrawal of Mr. Bailey's animals would to replace them require an outlay of over

\$20,000, not including either duty or freight, which would bring the amount up to \$30,000. They would cost just as much to feed, and if they died it would be the city's loss.

## A RECLUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Romulus Gay's Real Identity Disclosed by a Stroke of Paralysis.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20.—It has just come to light that for the past ten years New Haven has been the refuge of a singular recluse. All these years Romulus Gay has been a resident here, and had not been for a recent stroke of paralysis his real identity would probably never have been disclosed.

Over sixty years ago Gay was born in New Orleans. He is the son of a French citizen of this country. Tell us love with and married a Philadelphia girl

Nearly half of Gay's life was spent in Chicago, where he accumulated a large property, but most of it in speculation. From there he went to Washington and served some time in the Treasury Department, but becoming dissatisfied, he resigned. From that time on a strange eccentricity seemed to possess him. He strove to completely isolate himself from all friends and relatives and came East. Here he secured a position as clerk in the Consolidated Railroad offices. He has boarded in one place during his entire residence here, made but few friends and has lived almost wholly within himself.

Gay is tall and distinguished looking and has a hermit-like life in the midst of the city came to an end by a severe attack of paralysis which required his being taken to a hospital, where he is in a critical condition. He is a cousin of Judge Tree, the Chicago millionaire and formerly United States senator to this country. Tell us love with and married a Philadelphia girl

Dr. Francis P. Esterly, of Inwood-on-the-

Hudson, a nephew of Gay, is here and is giving the old man every possible care. A search of Gay's personal effects has disclosed the title deeds to valuable real estate in Chicago, and it is believed that a large fortune awaits him there once the titles of his claims are looked up, which will be given immediate attention.

## Five Candidates for a Vacant Seat.

There are five candidates entered for the special election to be held on March 3 for Assemblyman in the Seventeenth Assembly District to fill the place made vacant by the death of Patrick J. Kerrigan. The candidates are: Joseph McMahon, State Democracy; Charles J. Copp, Socialist-Labor party; Frank J. Goodman, Democracy; Lewis J. Cook, Republican; James S. Wetherby, Prohibition. To-day and tomorrow are registration days. Voters who were registered in the district at the last election are not required to register again, but those who have moved into a new election district.

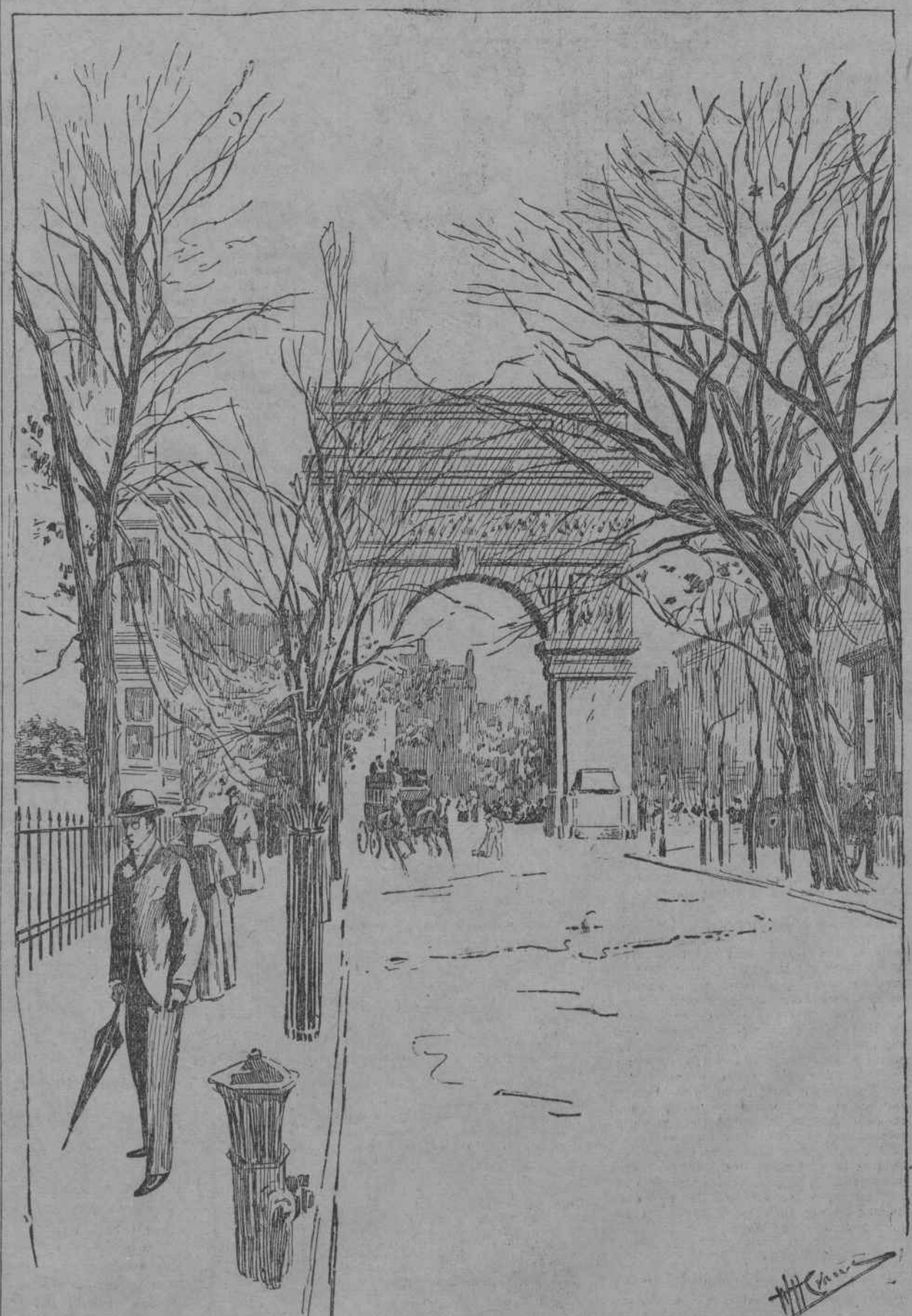
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WITH IT THE MOST VALUABLE ART SUPPLEMENT EVER GIVEN WITH A NEWSPAPER.



"The Washington Arch," New York City.